Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1808. [No. 2370

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.
ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.
Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.
Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

TO BE SOLD,
At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—
Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dtf1st Jan

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. ctf

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

December 26 13t

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.

December 23—24 d7t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21. dt5htJan.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24 dts

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best ity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
ril 7. d

AN ESTRAY.

WAS taken up in the streets of Alexandria, on Sunday evening last, a small BAY HORSE, with a bridle and saddle, has no shoes on, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Joseph Coleman.

December 27. 3t

Two Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a Mulatto Girl, named NANCY BUTLER—she is about twelve or thirteen years of age. Any person who will take her up and bring her home, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked.

William Linter.

December 27. 3t

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the river Potomac, by the subscriber, a fine BATTEAUX.—The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the said property away.

Raphael Semmes,
Charles County, Maryland.

December 17. eaw3w

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's advertisement. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neateat manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That an annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the act authorising "the establishment of a *Turnpike Company* in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia," at *Caton's* tavern, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HOOFF, *Clerk pro tem.*

December 28. 5t

TO BE HIRED,
For the ensuing year,
Some stout, healthy NEGROES, amongst which are a Man-cook and Hostler,
Apply to the Printer.

December 28. 3t

FOR SALE,
NEGRO HARRY;
Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent.—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or waite.

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. dtf

MADAM *PIC,*
Respectfully informs the LADIES *of Alexandria and its vicinity,*
That she hath opened, this day,
An elegant assortment of Millenery,
Consisting of Velvet Bonnets, Turbans, Caps, and London Beaver Hats.
ALSO,
One case imported Millenery, unopened; with Silks and Satins of all colors, and Pelices ready made.
King-street, next door to M'Knight and Stewart, Dec. 22. d6t

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, [illegible] clines rather corpulent [illegible] complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coatee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Affortment as uſual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,
ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per. annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

The next article I shall mention, is, the article of timber or lumber. I mention this article particularly, in relation to the supply of the West Indies; and the rather, as the traders to these Islands have been foremost in urging the British hostile orders. I recollect sometime since to have seen a report made, I believe to the House of Commons, shewing the proportion of those articles imported to the West-Indies, from the United States, in relation to the same articles, imported thither from all the rest of of the world; and the proportion of these articles was 99 in the 100, imported from the United States. It is known that these articles are indispensable to the exports from those islands; particularly rum, sugar, and molasses. And I am at a loss to know from whence those articles can be suplied, except from the United States. It should also be recollected, that timber and lumber are not of annual growth, they are part of the veteran sturdy oak itself; and therefore that their deficiency cannot be so easily supplied as is suggested in relation to cotton.

The next article I shall mention is tobacco—What says the Liverpool merchants respecting this article?

"During the last month tobacco has experienced some fluctuation, and sales have been made at prices under those quoted; but some considerable orders having appeared for export, the market has again settled at these rates, and if any opening to the continent of Europe, through the medium of Holland, should be found, an advance may be expected; on the contrary, if we have only our own consumption to depend upon, little alteration can take place until the sentiments of the American government be known at the meeting of Congress in November next."

It is admitted that tobacco is not an article of the first necessity, it is however material to the manufacturer, and highly important to the revenue.

Naval stores are, also, certainly entitled to some consideration, although some supply of those articles, is now furnished from Sweden.

I have selected these articles as specimens of the intimacy and importance of the commercial connection between the U. States and Great Britain; and to demonstrate, that it cannot be withdrawn on our part without essentially affecting her interests. Again, sir, what effect will this recession of intercourse have upon the revenue of that country? I shall make no minute estimate but it will certainly have an effect which cannot be disregarded; and the rather when it is recollected that Great Britain has imposed an export duty of 4 per cent. upon her goods sent to the United States which produces to her, an annual revenue of about $600,000, probably much more; and that this is a discriminating duty against the U. States which ought to have been repelled the moment it was laid—and especially, as it was avowed, that it was imposed upon the United States, with the view of placing them on the same footing with the British colonies.

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) tells us, even suppose that your embargo laws drive fifty thousand, or more, manufacturers from their employment in G. Britain, it will only add to their naval and military strength. It would only give her fifty thousand seamen or soldiers more than she now has. This, sir, is an unfortunate specimen of the prosperity, which Great Britain is supposed to derive from the embargo laws. If I am rightly informed, generally, and particularly yesterday, by the learned gentleman from New York (Mr. Mitchell) of the materials of which the manufacturers consist, I am disposed to think they would make poor seamen, and sorry soldiers. I do not think the world would have much to fear from their prowess.—They are fit for manufacturers, and if driven from their habitual employments they must starve, or become a charge upon the nation. But, sir, the conuersion of fifty thousand productive, into fifty thousand unproductive, and even expensive, laborers, could not contribute much to the wealth or power of any nation; and such an operation in Great Britain, when the poor rates are sufficietly high already, would command the serious attention of the government.

There is something essential to the physical power of a nation, besides the numbers of seamen and soldiers. It is money—it is revenue. This operation upon labor, could not be productive of revenue, but would be an enormous charge upon it. I am therefore inclined to think that the British cabinet would not feel any great obligation to the gentleman for his ingenious discovery. All these considerations must present strong inducements to G. B. to revoke her hostile orders; but she has hitherto refused to do so.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF *REPESENTATIVES.*

WEDNESDAY, *November* 30.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Randolph's Speech concluded.*]

But in viewing the policy which has been pursued for some time back, and gentlemen seem determined now to adhere to it, I am irresistibly led to enquire into the causes, which produced our present form of government. I believe they grew out of commerce. The principal difficulty, I believe, among the states was that there was no general power for the regulation of commerce. That commerce was the principal source whence revenue was to be derived; and the want of general and uniform regulations dried up the very source. The first proposition was to vest the old Congress with the power of laying an *ad valorem* duty, generally. Certain I am that the meeting at Annapolis, the precursor of the convention of 1787, was a meeting directed to the promotion of the commercial interests of this country. The United States were governed by this consideration primarily—for surely they were in very little danger of going to war with one another—in forming a government under which this very commerce has arisen to a height to which no man could have anticipated. And are we now, without warning, to break up all our institutions heretofore, and declare for a Chinese policy? Do gentlemen remember, when a discrimination was made between American and foreign ships, the excitement which it created? The gentlemen from the southern states said you are going to tax us for the benefit of the eastern navigation. When a proposition was made to lay a heavy duty on the import of foreign manufactures, the gentlemen of the southern states said you are going to tax us for benefit of your manufactures. This is well remembered. But did any man ever dream that these two sections of the country should unite, the one to destroy the raw material, and the other to cut up commerce by the root?—There was indeed formerly a contest between the grower and the carrier, each contending for his separate interest—but that both should unite, the one to prevent the growth, and the other to prevent the carriage of produce, is really a solecism I am unable to explain. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Quincy) speaks feelingly of the sufferings of the people of Massachusetts. I believe the picture which he drew may be correct. I am even willing to allow (holding up my hands at the same time against all his calculations) that his constituents may suffer more than mine. But what is the situation of the tobacco country, and I live in the heart of it, whether you draw the line from north to south or from east to west? If we pursue this course of policy, the product of the New-England fisheries may be consumed, the rice of South-Carolina may be eaten, and the cotton of Georgia may be spun. What is the tobacco planter to do with his two crops of that ridiculous and nauseous luxury? What is he to do with the third crop, for the time is fast approaching when preparation must be made to plant it? And in what situation are we placed? I have no disposition to enter into highly colored pictures of the state of the country. I feel too much the condition of that part from which I come, to say much about it. It is deplorable; that is enough.

But perhaps it may be said that whatever objection be taken to the two first resolutions, there can be no doubt of the perfect propriety of the final one. What is it?—"Resolved that measures ought to be immediately taken to place the country in a more complete state of defence." This is a twin brother of the first. Will you refer it to a committee to draft a bill in pursuance of it? Are you going to refer the first resolution to a committee, that a bill may be placed on the statute book, to pertuate the fact that the U. States are insulted and have not resisted? For as far as the report goes, of what does it speak? Of keeping within ourselves, and of preparing for—*defence*. If a man be insulted beyond the power of human endurance to bear, how does he resist? By retiring to his house and adding another bolt to his street door——another supplement to the embargo system? Is this the way in which we will resist?—And yet the same committee say that they will not submit, and bring nothing before you but a vague proposition that the U. S. be put in a better state of defence. Shall we raise more troops? Gentlemen will hardly venture upon that. Will you arm the militia? That plan, to use the slang of the day, has had the go-by given it. You are told that the militia can only be armed in such small portions that the good to result from the measure will amount to little or nothing. Nothing remains then but to build more gun-boats. The president of the U. States says that it has not been deemed expedient to build those already authorised. What *new* measures of defence are then contemplated? We have tried every chord and none of them will vibrate. What will be the next resort? In fact, I am extremely sorry to be obliged to speak in this free manner of this report; but it appears to me that this house have asked of the committee of exterior relations *bread*, and they have received a *stone*. They have received "*naked resolutions.*" Really, to use the words of one of the gentlemen (Mr. G. W. Campbell who advocates them, they appear in all the nakedness of infantile imbecility. Naked they came into the house, and naked they must go out of it. They are not to be clothed with *measures;* or at least it is generally avowed that no measure is to be taken in consequence of the one under discussion.

I do not know how far I may or may not have been in order in the observations which I have hastily thrown out, I say hastily, because it may be supposed that I have risen to redeem that pledge which the public paper of the morning have given for me to address the House, which nothing was further from my mind. But before I sit down I will ask the gentlemen who brought in the report to reconcile some things which do not appear to me altogether intelligible, as they now stand.

"The Milan decree of 1807 [17th December] can still less rest for its defence on the supposed acquiescence of the U. States in the British orders of the preceding month, since those orders, which have not certainly been acquiesced in, were not even known in America at the date of the decree."

The decree of Milan then was dated on the 17th December; the orders were not known in America at the date of the decree; and the embargo was laid on the 22d. In another part of the report we find the following:

"This was received on the of December; and a copy of the decision in the case of the Horizon, having at the same time reached government, the President, aware of the consequences which would follow that new state of things, communicated immediately to Congress the alteration of the French decrees, and recommended the embargo which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well understood, in this country, that the British orders of council of November preceding had issued, although they were not officially communicated to our government."

This is an anachronism which I cannot reconcile; though I do not say that it is irreconcileable.

It is very far from being my wish if the United States are determined not to submit to the orders and decrees of the belligerents—nothing would be further from my mind than to destroy the unanimity of that resistance; but I confess that I wish to see in what that resistance is to consist; I am as firmly of opinion as I am certain that I am now addressing you, that the difficulties in which the United States now are, take date from the year 1805—6—a date at which some gentlemen have, in the discussion, commenced the series of the foreign wrongs inflicted on us. Much has been said of the spirit of '76. 'Twas in the year 1805 that this spirit slept. We then knew that our territory was trod by hostile footsteps, and we would not take steps to assert its character. From that time its character has been on the decline in Europe, and we must re-establish it by something better than this report—by something of a very different nature—unless indeed the first resolution is meant to contain a declaration of war against both belligerents, and the second to devise the best mode of carrying it on against one of them, leaving at the same time all resistance to the other out of the question. I wish to confine myself to that part which goes to excluding imports; that part which excludes all foreign armed ships has my hearty concurrence. It has so happened that from the time to which I have referred, the difficulties of this country have been thickening, and the character of the country declining abroad. That this is a fact no man will or can deny. Then it must be by a different policy from that pursued from the time which I have mentioned, that the character of the country is to be recovered. The old policy has been tried, it will not answer. What have we done? We have been trampled upon unresistingly by Spain. When the minister of our country was at the court of that government, and when I have every reason to believe, as far as the papers laid before the House enable me to judge, that he had taken an imposing attitude—what was the result? The negociation was paralized by the news that a special mission, of Mr. Bowdoin, a respectable man—if there must be a special mission, as good a man as any for the purpose—was to interfere with that negociation. We had already two ministers at the court of Spain. When our negociation was pending with the British government too, there seems to have been a fear least a minister of our country should come into collision with foreign governments, and a special minister is sent after him to keep the discussion forever hung up in a sort of diplomatic court of chancery. We passed a non-importation law; and neither the house or the nation have forgotten the auspices under which that law passed. When it was said that it would lead to the destruction of commerce, was not the idea scouted by many; and amongst others by a member of great influence who is now snatched from us by the hand of death, and who was the representative of the commercial town of Salem. He ridiculed the idea of our commerce being circumscribed. Were we not told that we could sweep the commerce of Britain from the ocean? And what has been the consequence? We have swept our own commerce from the ocean, and I fear we shall sweep our agriculture from the land. One false step leads on to another.—For want of due resistance to the weak power of Spain, we have been trampled on by the stronger. No, sir, this temporising, this hesitating, this extraordinary mission policy will not do.

After things were brought to their late present disastrous condition, we laid an embargo; that was to be the penacea to react on the enemy—it was to be the sword and the shield; the war in disguise: it was to bring Europe in general, and G. Britain in particular to your feet. We have calculated long enough on the weakness of our adversary. We have waited with upcast eyes watching her downfall till our own begins to approach. It is time to calculate less on her weakness and more on our strength. I am amused sometimes at the arguments which I hear on this floor. The Grenville administration get into power—you negociate with them and make a treaty; it is rejected—scouted. Be it so. Meanwhile the Grenvilles go out and the Portlands and Cannings come in; and, as if destitute of arguments of our own, the doctrines of these very men in opposition—Lords Grenville, Auckland and Holland, (from whom nothing better than the rejected treaty could be obtained) with the Barings and Broughams in their train, are hailed with joy and resorted to as the text-book whence we quote to prove——what? To shew that the sentiment of the people of G. Britain is in favor of us. And yet when we come to negociate with these very advocates of ours, we cannot agree. At the same time the declarations on this floor are resorted to there as arguments in their favor. In fact it is high time for *us* to give over counting on the insurrections of the Manchester weavers, and for *them* to give over counting on the revolutionary spirit of the Green Mountain Boys.—We calculate with as much correctness on the effects of our non-importation and embargo systems, as they do on the disaffection of any part of this country. We know them to be mistaken, and why may we not be? In fact we know ourselves to be mistaken. The result of those measures proves it. Indeed, with that description of people who calculate that the navy of Britain will *sink* her, or that the army of Napoleon will ruin him, there is no arguing. They are out of the sphere of reasoning. For those there should be a new dictionary, and a new system of logic. After all then we pass the embargo. This was the real genuine penacea. What has been its effect? After

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peaking of it in this house as a measure that would coerce your enemies to submission, and talking of it in Europe as a municipal regulation, in offering to withdraw it we have been by one power insulted, by the other laughed at. The report says, from one of them no answer has been received—from France. Sir, we have an answer from France which satisfies every one who has seen it; and there does not exist a man in this country base enough to comply with the wishes of the one party, or the mandates of the other. We have gone to Europe, and said of this embargo, which was laid unquestionably, even by the report of the committee, before the British orders in council were received—because, as they tell you, it was before the Milan decree was known—we have told the belligerents that this *conse-quence* shall be withdrawn if they will withdraw their provocations. In fact, like Jack in the Tale of a Tub, we have hanged ourselves for spite, in hopes that one or the other of our enemies will come and cut us down. Both have refused; and it remains for us to say whether we will longer dangle in our garters. I for one have no such disposition.

On the subject of the embargo, as it has been dragged into this controversy, I will say that the view taken of its origin has been much more erroneous than the predictions as to its effect. It is well known to have originated in the determination of France to act on the Berlin decree in the broadest sense of the letter of it, and in the proclamation of G. Britain inviting home her native subjects. It is as well known to me that it did not originate in the orders of council, as that it did not originate in events which took place long since it was enacted. For although the orders in council were unquestionably issued before the embargo was laid, as unquestionably they were not known to us, and were not once mentioned in my hearing as a cause for the passage of that law.

Sir, I have occupied your time to very little purpose; I am as sensible of it as any man who hears me. It was not my intention to have taken some of the positions which I have advanced since I got up. I have been irresistibly led to open some questions which may lead to unpleasant discussion; but I could not omit the temptation to self-justification.

I know, sir, that I have had neither art nor part in bringing you into this disastrous situation, and that reflection is worth to me every thing which in a political point of view, *this* world has to afford.

(Debate to be continued.)

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *December* 22.

Latest from South of Spain.

The ship Julia, captain Snow, anchored in the outer harbor yesterday afternoon, from Valencia, via Gibraltar. Captain Snow left Valencia October 18, and the latter place the 24. Left his ship before she came to anchor in the afternoon, and arrived in town in the evening. He has Gazettes and letters, to the date of his leaving Valencia, but did not bring them on shore. He reports, that the Spanish people are perfectly united in their cause and new government —that governors had been appointed to all the Provinces in the Kingdom; that 4000 English troops had been landed near Valencia, from Portugal, & had marched & formed a junction with 71,000 Spaniards, who were drawing near, and investing Barcelona, (which was by the last accounts in possession of the French) but it was thought they could not hold out long, as admiral Collingwood had a strong naval force blockading that port; that the French had, it was said, 50,000 men at Perpignon, for the relief of Barcelona, but that they had not attempted to enter; that the day before he left Valencia, an agent from the general government requested him to wait a few days, to bring out dispatches to the government of the U. S. and to the governors of the several states, the purport of which was to inform them, that, ALL SPANISH PORTS WERE OPEN TO NEUTRALS FOR A FREE TRADE.—The day he left Gibraltar accounts had been received from Madrid, from the general Junta, announcing that all the American vessels, detained at Algesiras, and other ports of Spain, should be immediately liberated.

LANDED TO-DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.
December 20 d3t1aw4t

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

FEDERALISM IN VERMONT.

The second election for members of Congress in Vermont, took place on the 12th instant. The votes as published in a democratic paper, and which include the returns from all the principal towns, give a handsome majority to the federal candidates. In the south eastern district, Hubbard has 679 majority; 64 scattering. In the north eastern district, Mr. Chamberlain's majority is not exactly known, but supposed to be little short of two hundred.

Carlisle, Penn. Dec. 21.

MARCHING ORDERS.

Captains Irvine and Peters, of the Light Artillery, have received orders to march for Pittsburg on Saturday next; and from letters received by the other officers, it is expected that the whole of the troops will have orders to leave this in a short time.

SENATE.—No business has been transacted during the two last days, owing to the absence of the Vice President of the United States, occasioned by his indisposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S

MONDAY, *Dec.* 26.

Mr. NELSON, *from the committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of the President of the U. States, as related to the military and naval establishments, and to whom was referred on the 17th inst. a resolution for placing the country in a more complete state of defence, submitted the following*

RESOLUTION IN PART.

Resolved, That it is expedient immediately to raise, arm and equip, fifty thousand volunteers, to serve for the term of two years.

The following is annexed to the report

A proposition for raising fifty thousand volunteers.

Will it not be adviseable to propose raising an army of 50,000 volunteers, to be engaged for two years, and to serve if required for actual service, any proportion of the term not exceeding twelve months within the term for which they shall be engaged; each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, to receive ten dollars bounty, and each commissioned officer to receive one months pay when appointed; and the whole to receive pay and rations when attending musters as well as when in actual service: The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be armed and equipped by the public, and to receive an uniform coat, vest, one pair pantaloons, hat two shirts, one pair of shoes, and a blanket, and if called into actual service for any term over three months, to receive other articles of cloathing in proportion to the term of service, not exceeding in the whole (including those first received) what are allowed to the soldiers in the regular army for one year The whole to be mustered and exercised in companies four days within the two first months after being engaged, and six days in each succeeding year, and to meet and encamp in their respective states and territories thirty days in each year, no man to be enlisted into any company, whose place of residence shall not be within a reasonable distance from the company parade to which he shall belong.

A suitable number of inspectors to be appointed by the President of the U. States, to direct and inspect the exercise of the companies and to direct and receive all returns, muster and pay rolls, to be transmitted to an adjutant and inspector general (to be appointed by the President of the U. States) who shall give general instructions to all sub-inspectors, for the drilling, exercise, discipline, and police of the volunteers when not in actual service. The officers to be appointed and commissioned by the President of the U. States. The proposed corps to include as many of the volunteers who have offered their services under the act of 24th of February 1807, as shall engage in the voluntary army now proposed. The whole to consist of 44,000 infantry, 3,000 artillery, and 3,000 riflemen, to be organized into companies of 100 each, including officers, regiments of 1000, brigades of 5000, and divisions of 10,000 each, to have the usual staff, including surgeons and mates; the surgeons and mates to attend the annual encampment and actual service, and to receive pay only for their actual service, at the same rate as allowed to regimental surgeons and mates in the other corps of the army.

Pay per month

5 Major generals	$166	830
10 Brigadier gens.	104	1040
50 Colonels	75	3750
50 Lieut. colonels	60	3000
50 Majors	50	2500
500 Captains	40	20000
500 Lieutenants	30	15000
500 Ensigns	20	10000
50 Surgeons	45	2250
50 Surgeons mates	30	1500
		59870
2000 Sergeants	8	16000
2000 Corporals	7	14000
1000 Musicians	6	6000
43500 Privates	5	217300
		253500
Per month		$ 313370

2 1-4 months pay for commissioned officers,	$ 134,707 50
1 1-4 do. for non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates,	316,875
1 1-4 do. subsistence of the commissioned officers, at 20 cents per ration,	35,537 50
1 1-4 do. do. of the non-commissioned officers, &c. at 15 cents per ration,	272,812 50
Cloathing for non-commissioned officers, &c. at $14 each,	679,000
Bounty for do. do. at 10 each,	485,000
Tents & contingent expences per year,	160,000
	$2,083,973 50
The first year's expence will be,	2,100,000
The second year will be,	800,000
	$2,900,000

The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury enclosing a statement of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, and of the receipts and expenditures for the year past. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, from the committee on our foreign relations, to whom was referred the resolutions lately passed by this house on the subject, reported a bill to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.—— Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

The following are the prominent features of the non-intercourse bill.

Exclusion from the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, of all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or any other belligerent power or powers having in force orders, decrees, edicts, or laws, violating the lawful commerce or neutral rights of the United States, excepting vessels forced in by stress of weather, pursuit of an enemy, such as are charged with dispatches, or business from their governments, or packets having no cargo nor merchandize on board. The President is authorised to expel by force all such vessels as contravene this regulation. A penalty not exceeding $10,000, nor less than $100, and imprisonment for not less than one month, and not more than one year, upon all persons affording assistance to vessels entering contrary to the law, excepting in case of piloting them out of the jurisdiction of the United States. Authority to seize and condemn after a certain day, all vessels and their cargoes, bearing the French or English flag, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, which may enter the ports, &c. of the United States, &c. excepting only vessels expressly hired to convey dispatches, such as put in through distress, or are chased in by an enemy. Prohibits after a certain day, of the importation of any goods or merchandise, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain or France, or their dependencies either directly or indirectly, from any country whatever. The forfeiture, and payment of treble value by the owners of any goods so prohibited, attempted to be introduced into the U. S. on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage—forfeiture of the ship, vessel, boat, raft or carriage, which shall receive prohibited goods on board, knowing them to be such, and the owner and master mulcted in treble the value of the articles; provision that if G. Britain or France, revoke or modify their orders or decrees so as to render our commerce sufficiently safe in the opinion of the President of the U. S. of which revocation or modification he shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act and of the embargo acts, shall so far as relates to the nation making such revocation or modification, and to nations in amity with her, and having no orders, decrees or edicts in force, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. S. forthwith cease and determine; without, however, any remission of previous fines and forfeitures. Vessels bound to any foreign port or place with which intercourse shall have been thus restored, are to give bond and approved security, in six times the value of such vessel and cargo, not to proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus permitted; the President vested with power to extend the provisions of the bill to any nations having in force edicts, &c. such as those of G. Britain and France; and all the penalties, &c. of the bill, made applicable to them.

TUESDAY, *December*, 27.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the house resolved into committee of the whole on the bill reported yesterday, to continue the Mediterranean fund, which he stated to expire on the first of January, and therefore required a speedy decision by the house. Mr. CLOPTON in the chair.

[The bill proposes to continue the fund for one year.]

The bill went through the committee of the whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

A letter was received from the secretary of the Treasury inclosing the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

A letter was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the annual statement of the exports during the last year. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Jackson* moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from further consideration of the bill for enforcing the embargo, with a view to refer it to a select committee, to make amendments wished by its friends, which could not be made without difficulty in committee of the whole.

After a discussion of three hours and a half, the motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, was carried, Ayes 70, and the bill committed to a select committee of seven members. Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next will be sold the cargo of schooner Patsy from Savannah, Geo.—70 Bales prime upland cotton, 20 Tierces and 20 half Tierces of Rice lying at M'Cleans wharf. Credit 60 and 90 days.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 29.

☞ *PORTER.*

Five barrels was received in March last, per the *Good Intent*, Captain STEWART, from BOSTON.—Any person authorised and will pay the expences on the same, may receive it on application to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have for sale,
6 hhds. 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.
10 pipes Holland's Gin.
6 do. French Brandy.
100 boxes Mould Candles.
100 do. Dipt do.
100 do. Brown Soap.
100 half do. do
20 barrels Boston Beef.
300 wt. Hops—growth 1808.
10 half barrels Mackarel.
30 boxes Chocolate.
4000 lb. Sheathing Paper.
500 reams Wrapping do.
10 do. Writing do.
50 do. Letter do.
2 boxes Ladies' fashionable Straw Bonnets, and a gen. assortment Shoes.
December 29. eo2w

The Charitable Marine Society Lottery,
Recommences drawing on the 9th next month.

TICKETS & SHARES,
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.
THERE has been eight days drawing in this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8634 dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn than 300 dollars.

TICKETS,
FOR SALE AS ABOVE, IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains
1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
1 of 10,000
Present price of Tickets, $8 50/100.
December 29.

NOTICE.
LOST or MISLAID, three Certificates for three Shares in the Capital Stock of the Little River Turnpike Company—Numbers 310, 311, and 312, issued to me—for the renewal of which application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company on the 20th day of January, 1809.
Richard Bland Lee.
December 13. law4w

Washington Woollen Manufactory.

To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial system, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—very certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which information I beg leave to present to the public.

"The price of making and putting up two "machines, one carding and one breaker "and finisher, will be $750 which will turn "out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning "machines with 40 spindles, will cost $150 "to spin 25lbs. per day—Freight to be paid "to Arlington. An experienced hand for six "months to attend the works, at $18 per "month, and two boys will be all the hands "necessary for commencing the manufacto-"ry."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at $20 each, $10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent. and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amount of an acre each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the company may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes others will arise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promoting this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impuls.—"*Pro patria semper*" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols.	to the first drawn Blank.	
1 of 200 do.	to 1st drawn blank after	2000
1 of 200 do.	do.	4000
1 of 200 do	do.	6000
1 of 200 do.	do.	8000
1 of 1000 do.	do.	10,000
1 of 500 do.	do.	12000
1 of 500 do.	do.	14000
1 of 1500 do.	do.	16000
1 of 2000	last drawn blank.	

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

GROCER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few case Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bodeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1803.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteenth day January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'ry.*

3awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Mr. Davis of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, once a week till the 14th January.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—[15.] } lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

For Sale,

A Strong Decent Coachee,

With excellent plated harness. It will be sold on a credit, and answer well for a hack. Apply to

B. Dade,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

Eight or ten DRY COWS.

December 27 eo3t

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

September 24. eot

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1803.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, *Regist.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1803.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears,
Executors of James Russel.

November 4 eot

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Ditto.
8 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eot

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 19.

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

JOHN R. COOKE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 law3t

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, a bright Mulatto slave who called himself GEORGE DYER; he is about twenty eight years of age, five feet 8 inches high, well made; he had on when he went away a suit of country cloth, very much worn, but he may probably change his clothes. He was brought up on a farm but pretends to several other trades, shoe-making and the carpenter's trades. Plays on the violin. Masters of vessels and all others, are cautioned against imploying and harboring said fellow at their peril. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all charges paid, if brought home.

John Rowe.

Pomonky, Charles County, Md Dec. 24. } law3t

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—[17] 4aw

Alex
VOL IX.]

Sales at Vendue

On every Tuesday an
WILL BE SOL
At the Vendue Store, corne
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, G
Particulars of which will be
the bills of the day——All
which are on limitation and
which are established, can a
viewed and purchased at the lo
and prices.

P. G. Marstel

Cottom and St
Have just published
ALMANAC for
Containing a great deal of us
taining matter. For sale by
gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all p
A new Novel, by Mrs.
Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of F
October 6.

Just Publishe
For sale at the Subscribers
THE LAWY
OR,
Man as he ought n
Neatly bound in boards, and
one dollar.

ALMANAC
For the year 1804, by the g
single one.

Just Receive
A large supply of PLAYIN
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclo
No. 16, is received, and No.
in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly re
for their copies, especially t
received but a few numbers:
to pay for one or two numbers
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBE

TO BE SOL
At the subscriber's house, i
street, just above the Episc
said street, and opposite
man's sugar refinery.—
Seine and Sewing
Herring Twine, with Sacking
Plough Lines and Traces rea
Tard Rope, if wanted, and o
dy made at his house.

Joseph
December 15.

NOTIC
THE Subscriber proposes
sick and *Surgery*, for which
opened a Shop on the north s
tween Washington and St
If he should at any time not
he will be found at his *Fath*
street, who will in his abse
who may please to call on hi

Archibald
December 8.

☞ City Tavern a
ALEXANDR
AT THE SIGN OF THE

WILLIAM C
From the City of Annapolis
RESPECTFULLY info
and the PUBLIC in gen
taken that *justly celebrated*
called The CITY TAVER
lately in the possession of
He hopes, by assiduity and
the greatest satisfaction to
no exertions on his part sh
keep up the high characte
vern has, as being one of th
en: and assures them tha
have an assortment of the
good waiters.
Travellers and others wil
accommodations at the abo
sonable terms.
Boarders are taken by
month or year.
☞ The papers from a
the continent are regularly
the Coffee-House, adjoinin
are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had
o'clock in the evening,
from one to twenty.
November 15.